

REMARKS

Claims 1, 3-19, 21-38 are pending in this application. In the final Office Action of April 27, 2009, all pending claims are rejected. With this paper, claims 1, 4, 8, 13, 17, 19 27, 29, 33 and 38 are amended, claims 5, 12, 22, 23 and 32 are canceled, and none are added. The application now includes claims 1, 3, 4, 6-11, 13-19, 21, 24-31 and 33-38. Entry of the amendment is respectfully requested.

**Claim Rejections under 35 USC §103**

The Office rejected all claims in the instant application based on the following grounds:

*Claims 1, 3-19, 21-24, 26-27 and 29-38 are rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Jambhenkar et al (U.S. Patent 6,430,405, Jambhenkar hereinafter) in view of Kamimura (U.S. Pub. 2002/0094806, Kamimura hereinafter). – Pages 4-13*

*Claim 25 is rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Jambhenkar in view of Kamimura and further in view of Burns (U.S. Pub. 2002/0126146). – Page 13*

*Claim 28 is under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Jambhenkar in view of Kamimura and further in view of Hsu (U.S. Patent 5,907,604). – Page 14*

In the rejected claims, only claims 1 and 19 are independent.

**Regarding claim 1,** the Office acknowledged that *Jambhenkar* does not teach the following features of claim 1:

*“a memory, configured to store image data representing at least one predefined icon to be presented in said display so as to indicate receipt of said electronic message;”*

*“wherein said controller is configured to determine a sender of said received electronic message, to match the sender thus determined with the or each predefined icon by way of said association, and to present a matching icon, if any, on said display to indicate receipt of said received electronic message as well as the sender thereof;” and*

*“wherein said electronic message is of a type having a control data portion and a message data portion, the control data portion includes a message sender identity, and the sender of said received electronic message is determined from the message sender identity”* (page 5 of the Detailed Action).

*Kamimura* is cited for teaching the above features of claim 1 that *Jambhenkar* fails to teach, and it is Office’s position that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of *Jambhenkar* in view of *Kamimura* (Pages 5-7 of the Detailed Action).

With this paper, claim 1 is amended as shown. The amended claim 1 recites a communication apparatus configured to receive an electronic message that has a control data portion and a message data portion. The control data portion of the message includes a telephone number for a mobile telecommunication system. The apparatus has a memory that stores records. Each record comprises an identification of a person, a telephone number, and an association between the telephone number and at least one predefined icon. The apparatus is configured to extract the telephone number included in the control data portion of the electronic message, match the telephone number with one telephone number stored in the memory, and to present a matching icon associated with the telephone number, if any, indicating receipt of the electronic message. Claim 1 further specifies that the displayed matching icon is for use by a user of the communication apparatus to identify a sender of the electronic message according to the identification of the person stored with the telephone number in the record, and the identification is NOT displayed with the matching icon. The basis for the amendment can be found in paragraphs [0014] and [0065] - [0067] of the originally filed application (published as US 2006/0084550 A1) and in Fig. 9.

Applicant respectfully submits that, although *Kamimura* teaches a procedure of displaying an image corresponding to a sender of a message, which bears similarity to the present invention, the underlying mechanism of his process is different from the present invention. The difference is so substantial that the novelty and non-obviousness of claim 1 cannot be disregarded.

*Kamimura* teaches a radio communication device displaying an image and other related information of a calling party (i.e. a person who initiates a communication signal

toward the device) when the device receives the communication signal. The communication signal includes an incoming call signal (which represents a voice call) or an incoming message signal (which represents a text message) (paragraph [0008]). According to *Kamimura*, the device comprises a control unit 100. The control unit 100 has a detecting function for (1) detecting caller ID information included in an incoming call signal and (2) for detecting an email address included in an incoming message signal (paragraph [0052]).

*Kamimura* then teaches two different processes, one for dealing with incoming call signals (i.e. voice-based communications) and another for dealing with incoming message signals (i.e. text-based communications).

In a first process, for the incoming call signal, the device detects a caller ID (normally a telephone number associated with a calling device), searches locally stored telephone directory for personal data corresponding to the caller ID, and displays an image, a name and a telephone number corresponding to the personal data on a display unit of the device (the entire process is shown in Figs. 8, 9 and described in paragraphs [0065]-[0076]).

In a second process, for the incoming message signal, the device detects an email address in the incoming message signal, searches locally stored telephone directory for personal data corresponding to the email address, and displays an image, a name and an email address corresponding to the personal data on a display unit of the device (the entire process is shown in Figs. 10, 11 and described in paragraphs [0077]-[0086]).

Therefore, according to *Kamimura*, different kind of incoming signals are processed differently. In the first process, a caller ID is used as an index tool for retrieving and displaying caller information of a voice call. In the second process, an email address is used as an index tool for retrieving and displaying sender information of a message.

However, *Kamimura*'s second process for dealing with incoming message signals fails to address the situation where no email address is included in a control data portion of the incoming message signal, as this is the case for messaging services in a number of widely used mobile telecommunication systems such as GSM, UMTS, D-AMPS or CDMA 2000. In fact, *Kamimura* is silent about any message of a type, which has a control data portion and a message data portion, where the control data portion includes a

telephone number, and where a control unit is configured to extract the telephone number included in the control data portion of the electronic message, match the telephone number with one telephone number stored in the memory, and to present a matching icon associated with the telephone number, if any, indicating receipt of the received electronic message. Furthermore, contrary to the present invention, *Kamimura* teaches displaying the sender's identity (such as name and email address) with the display of the matching image so anyone can see the sender's identity on display.

The present invention particularly specifies that the displayed matching icon is used by a user of the apparatus to identify a sender of the electronic message according to the identification of the person stored with the telephone number in the record, and the identification is NOT displayed with the icon. By doing this, the sender's integrity is not unduly jeopardized, since the icon is stored locally in the receiving communication apparatus, and only the user knows the relationship between icon and sender (see paragraph [0014] of the originally filed application). In other words, in *Kamimura*, the sender's identity is displayed at the time a call or a message is received, it is easy to be seen by not only the user of the device but also by others, whereas in the present invention, the identity of the sender is only known to the user of the device, thus ensuring a higher privacy level.

Therefore, a combination of *Jambhenkar* and *Kamimura* does not disclose all the features of claim 1 as currently amended.

Based on the above, the present invention as defined in amended claim 1 is not obvious over *Jambhenkar* in view of *Kamimura*. Applicant respectfully requests the rejection of claim 1, and all dependent claims thereof, be reconsidered and withdrawn.

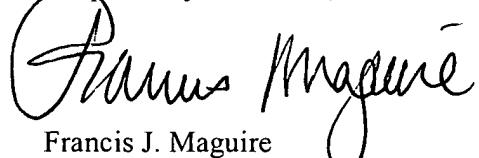
Furthermore, independent claim 19 is rejected for the same reason as set forth in claim 1 (page 12 of the Detailed Action). With this paper, claim 19 is also amended and the amendment is consistent with that of claim 1.

Since claim 1 is believed to be patentable for the reasons presented in the preceding section, claim 19 is also patentable. All other claims are also patentable at least due to their dependency to a patentable independent claim. Applicant respectfully requests the claim rejections under 35 USC 103 be withdrawn and the claims proceed to allowance.

Conclusion

For all the foregoing reasons, it is believed that all of the claims of the application are allowable. Applicant's attorney urges the Examiner to call to discuss the present response if anything in the present response is unclear or unpersuasive.

Respectfully submitted,



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